I stated this (said Mr. I.) because I believed it to be a fact, and I think I have abundantly proved it.

The next subject on which the President has made an answer is the case of McLeod, and on this also I wish to say a few words. I stated on what I believe strong authority that the Executive of the United States had attempted to influence the constituted authorities of the State of New York to prevent the trial and procure the release of McLeod. That is the substance of what I stated. I stated, if I am not mistaken, that a letter, marked "private," was sent from the Secretary of State to the Governor of New York. I acknowledge that, in the course of my statement, some things that I knew had not been personally said by the Secretary of State were mentioned as proceeding from him, because he directed them to be sent, was the prime mover in the whole business, and whatever was said by his agent was in fact said by him. I have another motive for stating this: I know that the bearer of the 'public instructions, a gentleman highly esteemed, whose name I did not desire to connect at all with this transaction, whom I believe incapable of doing any thing wrong—but I did not wish to introduce the name of Mr. Crittenden at all. I know that gentleman high within a few days explained his agency in this transaction, and I cannot perceive any very very his agency in this transaction, and I cannot perceive any very great difference between Mr. Crittenden and myself. I will ask the clerk to read a few lines from a New York newspaper, which some kind friend has sent to me latterly. It is an extract from a speech of Mr. John Young, who, I understand, it a high transaction. ghly respectable and prominent Whig member of the

"All recollect when a British armed force from Canada invaded our shores, cut out and burnt a steamboat, and murdered a citizen. I recollect it, and I recollect a citizen. I recollect it, and I recollect a citizen. I recollect that it is to embrace the community in which I live. I recollect which ran through the community in which I live. I recollect which as that feeling progressed through the State, that it seemed with us to embrace the entire West; I recollect that very well. Time passed along, and the person charged with that murder, in violation of our laws, was arrested and held to trial. Do you recollect another thing, and how far public feeling sustained the their Governor in the course he pursued? Precollect that all the linguistic all the public functionaries at Washington time down here at the capital to suppress that trial. All the power of the General Government was brought to bear on the Government of this State to prevent that trial. They were alarmed at the idea of incurring the danger of a war with Great Britain. Do you recollect—does the gentleman from Putnam, and does the gentleman from St. Lawrende recollect the high ground the Executive took on that occasion?"

Well, sir, I beg leave now to say a single word further. It hink, with great respect and deference to Mr. Crittenden, that there must be some little error in his recollection of this case. He says that he went on that mission; he says that he received instructions from the President, General Harrison; that the laked with Goneral Harrison can be supported to the says that the test laked with Goneral Harrison can be supported to the says that the talked with Goneral Harrison can be supported to the says that he received instructions from the President, General Harrison can be supported to the says that he received instructions from the President, General Harrison can be supported to the says that he received instructions from the President, General Harrison can be supported to the says that he received to the says that he could be supp

ed instructions from the President, General Harrison; that he talked with General Harrison on the subject; that Gen. Har-rison sanctioned what was done. I am aware that Gen. Harririson sanctioned what was done. I am aware that Gen. Harrison was responsible for what was done—that Gen. Harrison knew perfectly well what was done. But what I stated was, that Mr. Webzter was, in respect of that matter, de facto President of the United States. Mr. Crittenden left here the 15th March, 1841; Gen. Harrison was inaugurated on the 4th March, nine days only before, and Gen. Harrison in his inaugurat address, delivered on the 4th March, says:

"It is my intention to use every means in my power to pre-serve the friendly intercourse which now so happily exists with every foreign nation, and that, although, of course, not well informed as to the state of pending negotiations with any of

General Harrison must, and I have no hesitation in stating it—I take it for granted, that he must have deferred largely to the advice and suggestions of his Secretary of State. I cannot help thinking, therefore, what I said before, as to this matter being done by the Secretary of State. And there is nothing in that respect in which I can be fairly contradicted, even as a matter of missake. What I stated was upon the nost responsible authority, upon no confidential communica-ion, and I can hardly believe will be in any respect gainsaid by the eminent personage from whom I received it; and it was merely for the purpose of vindicating the truth of my assertions, it was for that purpose, and that alone, that I went to the Department of State, not asking any thing, not dreaming of any thing there to do what has been called changing the

With respect to the charges I made on the 9th of this month, I repeat them. I say upon my responsibility as a mem-ber of this body, and as an individual, that the charges I then made are not only facts, that they are not only the truth, but they are directly, casily susceptible of proof from the De-

rtment of State.

A gentleman inquired what were those charges?

Mr. INGERSOLL. The charges of Mr. Webster Mr. INGERSOLI. The charges of Mr. Webster having taken into his possession the contingent service fund, which was never done either before or since; secondly, his having applied a portion of that fund to corrupt the party press; and, thirdly, of his having left office indebted to that fund, and of his not being able to settle that debt until nearly two years after he wont out, and just before the present Administration came into power. All this is true. And I say further, as I said before, that I know little, very little, of what nore I presume exists and can be proved; because, ever since made that statement, I have conceived both the propriety and policy of my situation to be a passive silence, and to leave ne matter to take its own course.

And now I say, in conclusion, that I shall not make any

further movement on this subject; that it does not appear to me, or the friends I have consulted, that I am the proper per-son to do it. After all that has passed, it is for others to say whehave made, with the asseveration that they can be proved; and I think it is obvious, from the President's response, that the proofs of these charges are attainable; and that had I omitted in my resolutions the words "the President's certificates," the proofs would have been here before now. It is not for me to call for them. I have done a very disagreeable duty—a duty, I assure the House, it was painful for me to perform; and all I need add is, that the charges are true, and

nay be easily proved.
After Mr. INGERSOLE concluded— Mr. T. BUTLER KING addresed the House substantially

I do not rise, Mr. Speaker, (said Mr. K.) to defend Mr Webster. He requires no defence. If he did, it will, think, be admitted on all hands that he is quite capable of de think, be admitted on all hands that he is quite capable of defending himself. But, sir, I desire to say that any member of this House who avails himself of all the sanctions of his representative character to assail in any form or in any manner the reputation of any man, but especially that of a distinguished citizen, whose fame may justly be regarded as the property of the nation, and who has filled the highest stations with unrivalled ability, is bound by every principle of honor and justice to substantiate his charges, or they will recoil with redoubled force upon his own head. Accusations thus made and not proved dwindle into the vilest slander, and must necessarily subject the man who makes them to the just scorn subject the man who makes them to the just score tempt of all honorable men. When the gentleman ansylvania made his remarks on the 9th of February last, respecting the alleged interference of this Government with the administration of the laws of the State of New York, in the case of Alexander McLeod, I confess I was greatly surprised; for I had never, until that moment, seen or heard it asserted in any authentic or reliable form that the Government of the United States had at any time or in any manner state and at any time or in any manner attempted to interfere in that case for the purpose of preventing the execution of the law, or that the then Secretary of State had taken any part in that affair not strictly and properly in the line of his duty, under the direction of the President of the United States.

of the United States.

The comments recently made in the other wing of this Campitol upon the remarks of the member from Pennsylvania to which I have referred, may be regarded as sufficient to hold them up in their true light to the public. It may nevertheless be not improper for me to advert to them, for the purpose of showing how utterly they are unsustained by the facts.

In the gentleman's speech to which I have alfueded as said:

In the gentleman's speech to which I have alfuded he said:

"When McLeod was arrested Gen. Harrison had just died, and Mr. Tyler was not yet at home as his successor. Mr. Webster—who was de facto the Administration—Mr. Webster wrote to the Governor of New York, with his own hand, a letter, and sent it by express, marked "private," in which the Governor was told that he must release McLeod, or see the magnificent commercial emporium haid in ashes. The brilliant description given by the gentleman from Virginia of the prospective destruction of that city in the case of war, was in a measure anticipated on this occasion. McLeod must be released, said the Secretary of State, or New York must be laid in ashes. The Governor asked when this would be done? The reply was, furthwith. Do you not see coming on the waves of the sea the paixhan guis? And, if McLeod he not released, New York will be destroyed. But, said the Governor, the power of pardon is vested in me, and, even if he be convicted, he may be pardoned. Oh no, said the Secretary, if you even try him you will bring destruction upon yourselves." will bring destruction upon yourselves.

Now, this is a direct contradiction to the truth. McLeod was arrested before the death of Gen. Harrison, who, according to the statement of Mr. Crittenden, dictated the instructions which he presented to the Governor of New York, and the very letter, marked "private," to which the member refers, was dated on the 17th March, 1841, before Gen. Harrison was even taken with Theorems. rison was even taken sick. These palpable misrepresenta-tions the gentleman has not attempted to reconcile or to

To show that his other allegations in the above extract, re specting the contents of the letter marked "private," are equally fallacious, it is only necessary to recur to the letter it-self, which is as follows:

[Private.] DEFARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, MARCH 17, 1841.
Mr DEAR SIR: The President has learned, not directly, but
by means of a letter from a friend, that you had expressed a
disposition to direct a noile prosequi in the case of the indictment against McLeod, on being informed by this Government
that the British Government had officially avowed the attack
on the Caroline as an act done by its own authority.

The President directs me to express his thanks for the promptitude with which you appear disposed to perform an act which he supposes proper for the occasion, and which is calculated to relieve this Government from embarrassments

You will have seen Mr. Crittenden, whom I take this occa-lon to commend to your kindest regard.

I have the honor to be, very truly, yours,
DAN. WEBSTER.

His Excellency WM. H. SEWARD,
Governor of New York, Albany.

This is the only "private" letter Mr. Webster ever wrote to Gov. Seward as Secretary of State. The assertion of the gentleman that "when McLisod was arrested Gen. Harrison had just died and Mr. Tyler was not yet home as his successor, Mr. Webster was de facto the administration," &c., is thus repelled and unequivocally refuted by Mr. Crittenden, who, in his place in the Senate of the United States, asserted:

Who, in his place in the Senate of the United States, asserted:

"My instructions were drawn up by Mr. Webster, (their Secretary of State,) at the express instance of the President; but those instructions same originally to me from the President himself, for to that authority alone did I of course consider myself as subordinate. As Attorney General of the United States, I was not subordinate to the dictation of the Secretary of State. I knew this, so did the Secretary know it; we were the common friends of the President. He drew up the instructions, and I acted under them. The instructions said on their face that they were the instructions of the President."

This declaration of Mr. Existenden conclusively proves that

This declaration of Mr. Urittenden conclusively proves that the seertions of the gentleman from Pennsylvania have been made in direct contradiction to the public history of the times, and I therefore dismiss this branch of the subject, as it needs no other and can have no stronger refutation.

I now beg leave, Mr. Speaker, to say a few words with research to the character of the contradiction.

I now beg leave, Mr. Speaker, to say a few words with respect to the charges made on the 9th of this month. Finding, as I suppose, he could not sustain the allegations made in his speech on the 9th of February, he comes into this House (on the 9th instant) and prefers other and graver charges signing the late Secretary of State, altogether changing the original issue. The first item in his statement respecting a special mission to England, has, by the journal which he introduced, with an attempt at very imposing formality, to give consequence to a matter which in itself had no manner of importance, and could not in the remotest degree affect the reputation of Mr. Webster or any body else, been sufficiently refuted by his own witness and by the statement of the senerable member from Massachusetts, who at the time was chairmen of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The pext, and I may say the only, charge of importance which the gentleman from Pennsylvania charge of importance which the gentleman from Pennsylvania has brought against Mr. Webster, is equally susceptible of disproof from the highest authority. That charge is as follows, as reported in his remarks on the 9th instant:

as reported in his remarks on the 9th instant:

"The resolution for information, from the Department of State, will bring forth proofs of Mr. Secretary Webster's misdemeanors in office, his fraudulent misapplication and personal use of the public funds, and corrupting party presses with the money appropriated by law for the contingent expenses of forcign intercourse. When discharged, as he was, from the Department to which he was so great a disgrace, he was a delinquent—a public defaulter: He did not account for the public money he fraudulently abstracted from it, and did not account for most of it then by paying back the money he abstracted, but by vouchers from notoriously base agents of his choice, who receipted for it to be expended in managing party presses."

This charge, although a very grave one, is perfectly absurd on its face; and not only so, but it is shown by the freesage, which has just been read, to be utterly groundless. The President states the whole amount expended out of the contingent fund for foreign intercourse during the time Mr. Webster was in the State Department, to be five thousand four hundred and sixty dollars, and that it was settled at the Treasury on the certificates of the President. It is perfectly well known that

certificates of the President. It is perfectly well known that the Secretary of State cannot draw one dollar from the Treathe Secretary of State cannot draw one dollar from the Frea-sury on his own authority. This expenditure was made by the President; Mr. Webster could neither make it nor con-trol it. The President must; therefore, he regarded as respon-sible, and not the Secretary of State. The law expressly disible, and not the Secretary of State. The law expressly disciplination of the Secretary of State. The law expressly disciplination of the state of

charges, he thus states them :
"The charges of Mr. Webster's having taken into his pos

"The charges of Mr. Webster's having taken into his possession the contingent service fund, which was never done either before or since; secondly, his having applied a portion of that fund to corrupt the party press; and, thirdly, of his having left office indebted to that fund, and of his not being able to settle that debt until nearly two years after he went out, and just before the present Administration came into power."

By contrasting this statement with that made on the 9th instant, it will applest that the gentleman abandons the grossest part of his former accusation, that of Mr. Webster applying the public funds to his "personal use." The member is, therefore, a witness against himself on the most serious point. What is said about Mr. Webster's accounts is all false. When Mr. W. left the Department of State, some small amounts were unadjusted for want of papers. Afterwards, in order to enable the Department to settle its account with the Treasury, and it not being convenient for him to come to Washington, be advanced and and what appeared to be unaccoun'ed for. This was, in fact, wholly unnecessary, but was done for the sake of accuracy and punctuality. When Mr. Webster came next to Washington, the President directed the repayment to him of the amount overpaid, and thus was the account finally settled.

Mr. Webster did not take the contingent service fund into was the account finally settled.

Mr. Webster did not take the contingent service fund interest.

his possession. It was impossible he could have done so, for the act of Congress specially and distinctly vested its appro-priation with the *President* alone. No subordinate officer

The venerable gentleman from Massachu

amount of this fund, \$30,000.

Mr. ADAMS explained. He had authorized the expenditure of the whole, but that only \$8,000 had been actually used.

Mr. KING resumed. This, sir, is nearly twice the amount stated to have been expended by Mr. Tyler while Mr. Webster was Secretary of State.

I am authorized to state that not one cent was disbursed out

of that fund without the written sanction or authority of the President.

That not one dollar was paid to any connexions or persona

or political friend of the Secretary of State.

It appears that the sum of \$4,500 was expended while Mr Webster was Secretary of State, out of the

Very proper objects of this expenditure may be easily im-agined or suggested in those years.

In the year 1841 the whole northern frontier was in a continual state of agitation, created by the Patriot Society, or Hun ters' Lodges, as they were called. These were secret political clubs, organized and existing at various points, from Og-densburg up to Lake Huron. Their object was to make incursions and commit outrages in Canada, and by this means to provoke retaliation and to carry on a border war. They are known to have gone the length even of arranging for an army, to be called the army for the deliverance of Canada.

army, to be called the army for the deliverance of Canada.

It will be remembered that General Scott was sent to the frontier, and General Brady commanded at Detroit. It was necessary to find out the purposes of these secret clubs. They were found out. Their constitution, organization, and commissions, all were found out, and the military authorities of the United States were kept advised of their movements and

cut off by the extradition article of the treaty of Washington.

A second source of expenditure to some small amount was found, no doubt, in the negotiation or negotiations in respect to several subjects in 1842. Confidential agents, it is understood and supposed, were sent to confer with the Governor of Maine, and other things were done, and necessarily done, which the public interest did not allow to be made known to

which the public interest did not allow to be made known to other Governments. Publicity here would be, of course, publicity every where.

In the third place, it came to my knowledge, and therefore I can now allude to it without being particular, that, in 1841 and 1842, what was considered a very important service was performed and paid for out of this fund, by order of the President, in a matter much connected with the peace of one partion of the United States; and I was consulted confidentially as a member of Congress from that portion of country. It is not proper, perhaps, even now, to speak more particularly; is not proper, perhaps, even now, to speak more particularly; but of one thing I am sure, that there are gentlemen in this House who voted for the resolution of the honorable member from Pennsylvania, who, if they had known what I knew, would sooner have put their heads into the fire than to have joined in any vote derogatory to the honor and character of the able and distinguished Senator who was at that time at the head of the State Department, in regard to the disbursements by him, under the orders of the President, out of any fund

by him, under the orders of the President, out of any fund placed by law at the President's disposal.

There is nothing more common or more necessary at times in this Government, and in all Governments, than to employ secret service funds in the negotiation of treaties, in ascertaining the movements of foreign Powers, or the designs of evil disposed persons or neighboring adversaries, tending to involve the country in war or to affect the public interests.

I now, Mr. Speaker, dismiss this subject, and leave it and the gentleman from Pennsylvania to the judgment of the country and to the force of an honest public opinion, to which we are all compelled to submit.

The question was then taken on Mr. TROMPSON's motion to lay the President's message on the table and print it, and decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays, as heretofore

THE OREGON QUESTION.

Here a message was received from the Senate, notifying that the Senate had agreed to the report of the managers at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments pending to the joint resolution for giving notice to Great Britain of the termination of the convention for the joint occupation of the Oregon country.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL said he was ready with a report,

Mr. INGERSOLL himself read the report at the Clerk's table, (which is similar to that which will be found above, in the proceedings of the Senate.)

He concluded by moving that the House do concur in the report of the Committee of Conference.

On this motion Mr. BAYLY moved the previous question. Mr. GENTRY said he had not risen to make a speech; he knew that would be out of order; but simply to put a question to the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, who was also chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, who was also chairman of the conferees. He had heard of the difference between tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee, and those who could "split a hair 'twixt north and northwest side," and he desired the honorable gentleman to perform a task equally difficult; that is, to explain the difference, in substance and meaning, between the resolution now recommended by the conference and the resolution as first amended by the Senate, in which the House refused to concur.

Mr. INGERSOLL. I shall be happy to answer the inquiry if I cait have leave to do so:

[Loud cress of order, and some confusion.]

The previous question was seconded and was put, viz. Shall the main question be put? and carried.

Mr. McCLERNAND asked to be excused from voting; and, leave beifig given, he proveded to say:

Mr. Speaker, I find myself in some difficulty. If I vote to

Mr. McCLERNAND asked to be excused from voting; and, leave beifig given, he proceeded to say:

Mr. Speaker, I find myself in some difficulty. If I vote to concur, it will be contrary to my inclination and judgment; if I vote to non-concur, I may be supposed to be opposed to "notice" in any form, which is not the fact. This is the situation in which I am placed by the report of the "committee of conference." I wish if was otherwise. The report presents several difficulties. It conflicts with propriety and sound policy. The President, at the commencement of the present Congress, informed us, in his annual message, that he had offered to comprimize the Oregon controversy upon the forty-ninth parallel of latitude, as the dividing line between the American end British possessions upon the forthwest const. poncy. The President, at the commencement of the present Congress, informed us, in his annual message, that he had offered to compromise the Oregon controversy upon the forty-ninth parallel of latitude, as the dividing line between the American end British possessions upon the forthwest coust. It his offer, he said, was made under the moral constraint of the acts of his predecessors. It was rejected; and he then, in accordance with his own inclinations and judgment, affirmed our title to the whole territory in dispute by irrefragable facts and arguments. This was the final and voluntary position assumed by the President, in view of all the circumstances of the case. In support of this position a resolution of notice was introduced into this body, and, after full debate, was triumphantly passed by it. The resolution contained an affirmative and a negative clause. It operated per set to abrogate the convention, and it disclaimed the intention and the propriety of legislative interference with the treaty-making power. It went to the Séñate, and there it was amended—and how? By the substitution of another for it. By substituting a virtual instruction upon the President to re-offer the forty-ninth parallel, and, if necessary to prevent war, the navigation of the Columbia rivet, and a discretionary power to give or withhold the notice. This membed, it came to the House, and the House, no doubt upon the ground stated, rejected it. The exceptionable words were there—that it directed "trenued afforts" of compromise to be made, and authorized the President, "at his discretion," to give the notice.

A committee of conference was appointed, and this committee has reported—what? The restoration of the House resolution? No. The Senate amendment "Yes; in satistance and almost in Islentical words. "Measures" of compromise are substituted for "efforts" of compromise, and the notice, lieft, as before, at the "discretion" of life President. How then, sir, can I, who am unwilling to yield an inch of the Origon territory—who voted

Mr. McCLERNAND asked to be excused from voting and briefly assigned his reasons, which, owing to the great confusion in the House, were scarcely heard by the Reporter He was understood to say that if the resolution passed it woul operate as an instruction to the President to compromise on the Columbia river. He then withdrew his request. The main question was then put, that the House do concumit the Senate in adopting the resolution with the modifications recommended by the managers at the conference. It was decided in the affirmative by years and nays as follows: YEAS—Messrs. John Q. Adams. Stephen Adams. Arnold.

It was decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. John Q. Adams, Stephen Adams, Arnold,
Ashmun, Atkinson, Barringer, Bayly, Bedinger, Bell, Biggs,
James A. Black, Bowlin, Boyd, Brockenbrough, Brodhead,
Milton Brown, Buffington, Burt, W. W. Campbell, John H.
Campbell, Carroll, John G. Chapman, A. A. Chapman, Reuben Campbell, Carroll, John G.Chapman, A. A. Chapman, Reuben Chapman, Chase, Clarke, Cocke Collamer, Collin, Constable, Cranston, Crozier, Cullom, Daniel, Dargan, Garrett Davis, Jefferson Davis, Delano, Dillingham, Dixon, Dobbin, Dockery, Dunlap, Erdman, John H. Ewing, Edwin H. Ewing, Foot, Foster, Garvin, Gentry, Giles, Goodyear, Graham, Grider, Grinnell, Grover, Hamlin, Hampton, Haralson, Harper, Herrick, Hilliard, E. B. Holmes, I. E. Holmes, Hopkins, Hough, E. W. Hubard, Sam. D. Hubbard, Hudson, Hungerford, Washington Hunt, Hunter, Charles J. Ingersoll, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Joseph Johnson, George W. Jones, Seaborn Jones, Daniel P. King, Thomas B. King, Lawrence, Leake, Lewis, Levin, Ligon, Lumpkin, Maclay, McConnell, McCatet, James McDowell, McGaughey, McHenry, Mellvaine, McKay, Marsh, John P. Martin, Barclay Martin, Miller, Morse, Moselay, Owen, Payne, Pendleton, Phelps, Pollock, Price, Ritter, Roberts, Julius Rockwell, John A. Rockwell, Root, Runk, Sawtelle, Schenck, Seaman, Seddon, Severance, Simpson, Truman Smith, Albert Smith, Caleb B. Smith, Stanton, Stephens, Stewart, Strohm, Strong, Sykes, Thomasson, Benjamin Thompson, Jacob Thompson, Tilden, Trumbo, Vance, Vinton, White, Williams, Wood, Woodruff, Woodward, Wright, Yancey, Yell, Yost—142

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, William G. Brown, Catheart, Chipman, Cobb, Cummins, Cunningham, De Mott, Doughass, Faran, Ficklin, Fries, Gordon, Harmanson, Henley, Hoge, George S. Houston, James B. Hunt, James H. Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Kennedy, Preston King, Leib, McClelland, McClernand, Morris, Moulton, Norris, Parish, Perrill, Pettit, Rathbun, Reid, Relfe, Sawyer, Seammon, Leonard H. Sims, Thos. Smith, Robert Smith, Starkweather, St. John, Thurman, Tibbatts, Wentworth, Wheaton, Wiek—46.

Mr. G. W. JONES moved to reconsider the vote just taken, and moved the previous question on the motion.

reconsider was lost.

And so the resolution was passed by both Houses, and th Oregon question finally disposed of.

OREGON GOVERNMENT BILL

The following is a copy of the Oregon Govern which has passed the House of Representatives, and been se to the Senate for concurrence.

A BILL to protect the rights of American settlers in the ter-ritory of Oregon, until the termination of the joint occurs

A BILL to protect the rights of American settlers in the territory of Oregon, until the termination of the joint occupation of the same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the Territory of lows, and the laws of said Territory, so far arthe same may be applicable, and as they now exist, are hereby extended over all that portion of the territory of the United States which lies west of the Rocky Mountains; and also over all that portion of the intermediate country west of the Missouri river, and between the fortieth and forty-third parallels of north latitude: Provided, That this act shall not be construed nor exceeded in such a manner as to deprive the subjects of Great Britain of any of the rights and privileges secured by the third article of the treaty signed at London October 20th, 1818, and continued in force by the treaty of August 6th, 1827.

reaty of August 6th, 1827.
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all the country de

treaty of August 6th, 1827.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all the country described in the first section of this act shall constitute one judicial district, and a district court shall be held therein by the judge to be appointed under this act at such times and places as he shall designate; and said court shall possess all the powers and authority vested in the present district courts of said Territory of Iowa. An additional justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Iowa thall be appointed, who shall hold his office by the same tenure, receive the same conspensation, and possess the same powers and authority as are conferred by law upon the other justices of said court, and who shall hold the district courts in said district as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President be hereby authorized to appoint the requisite number of justices of the peace and such ministerial officers as shall be necessary for the due execution of the laws: Previded, That any subject of Great Britain who shall be arrested under the provisions of this act, for crime alleged to have been committed within the territory of the United States west of the Rocky Mountains, while the same remains free and open to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the United States and of Great Britain, pursuant to stipulations between the two Powers shall be delivered up for trial, on proof of his being such British subject, to the nearest and most convenient authorities having cognizance of such offence by the laws of Great Britain.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That provision shall hereafter be made by law to secure and grant to every white person, male or female, over the age of eighteen years, three hundred and twenty acres of land; and to every white person, male or female, under the age of eighteen years, one lundred and sixty acres of land, who shall have resided in the said

the laws herein extended over the country described in the first section of this set.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to cause to be erected such blockhouses, stockades, or military posts as shall be necessary to protect emigrants, settlers, and traders on the route to and in the territory of Oregon, against Indian depredations and aggressions, and to furnish such ammunition and supplies as shall be necessary to their defence.

7. And be it further enacted, That a post route be established from Fort Leavenworth, via Grand Island, on the Platte river, Fort Laramie, the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, Fort Hall, Fort Boise, Fort Walla Walla, and Oregon city, on the Willametteriver, to Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia, on the Pacific occan.

8. And be it further enacted, That at shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to cause the U. States mails to be transport-

8. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to cause the U. States mails to be transported on the said route, from Fort Leavenworth to Astoria and back, at least once a month, by such means of conveyance as he may deem most advantageous to the public service, and on the best terms that can be obtained by contract in the mode now provided by law for the transportation of the United States mail. Provided, That if, in the opinion of the President of the United States, it be expedient to cause the mail on the route aforesaid to be carried by detachments of mounted men in the service of the United States, he may order the said mail to be carried in that way, instead of having it transported by contract as above provided.

to be carried in that way, instead of having it transported by contract as above provided.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to carry the provisions of this act into effect.

## WASHINGTON. Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1846.

FINAL ACTION ON THE OREGON QUESTION

The Resolutions of the House of Representatives r giving notice to Great Britain, &c. which passthe Senate on Thursday week with material amendments, came up in the House of Representa tives on Saturday quite unexpectedly, and were disposed of by the summary process of the Pre- week at New York. The last instalment of the vious Question, with such almost electric rapidity, that many Members, not having any reason to expect the subject to be called up that day, were absent from the House when the question was taken.

Control of the Frequency of the Frequency of the treaty the English were to evacuate the Island of Chusan. But the Chinese had refused the admission of foreigners into Canton, who are pelted with stones, piled up at the gates for the purpose, if Contrary, we believe, to the general anticipa- they attempt to enter. A notification in the tion-justified, in addition to its reasonableness, by vernment paper intimates that Chusan will be rethe indication in the government paper of the same morning of something like a willingness that the Resolutions should pass as amended—the Resolu majority, in two important particulars; and, thus

been received in England from Dr. King and Capt. amended, the amendments of the Senate were agreed Becroft, giving the results of their new attempt to to by a large majority, a number of Whige preferopen a commercial traffic with the natives of Cen-tral Africa. The expedition had returned from the ring the Senate's amendment, even thus changed, Niger to that island, having remained on the river to the original form of the Resolutions. nearly four months. They found the aspect of

In the action of the majority of the House of Representatives, the reader cannot fail to observe, the argument, repeatedly pressed by the govern-bah, the largest and most flourishing town on the ment paper, and even ufged upon the Senate by its river in 1840, is now deserted and in ruins. The own Members, of the weight due to the expressed mission has consequently been less commercially opinion of a decided majority of the co-ordinate successful than was anticipated. branch of the Legislature, was entirely disregarded. The opinion of three-fourths of the Senate, though the branch of the Government having undoubtedly the strongest constitutional right to advise in any matter concerning the Foreign Relations of the country, was treated with so little respect that the House would not even deliberate upon it. As soon as the amendments were announced to be before as the amendments were announced to be before the House, a Member rose and offered amendments to them fatal to the object of the Senate, and de-manded the Previous Question upon his motion. According to these doctrines, if the men at The screws were applied accordingly, and, without a word of debate on a question of such vital onsequence, the question was forced to a decision

up in the SENATE, which that body refused to concur therein The House, being informed of this de- established mode, and the fairest and best mode of cle for coin, made safe by bolts and locks and

The question was then held in suspense until Thursday, when a final disposition was made of the subject, and in a manner which, next to having refrained from any action at all, will receive, we doubt

not, the general approbation of the country. The two Houses on that day settled their differences in regard to the form of authorizing notice, by adopting (with two unimportant changes in the phraseology, recommended by the conferees) the Preamble and Resolution of the Senate. These changes consisted simply in substituting the words "all proper measures" for "renewed efforts," and the word " adjustment " for the word " settlement." These changes, if they affect the sense of the resolution at all, strengthen rather than impair the force of the Senate's original proposition. Thus province of Texas, nor for a single month subject to reported, the recommendation of the conferees the rule of the more recent Republic. It has never solution at all, strengthen rather than impair the was agreed to by the Senate by a vote of 42 to seen the Texan flag displayed, save by two or three was agreed to by the Senate by a vote of 22 to bands of adventurers, who were promptly captured 10; and by the House of Representatives by the or chased off by the Mexicans. The left bank of

very decisive vote of 142 to 46. This Resolution may be considered as an emphatic expression of the sense of the two Houses of Congress in favor of compromising the Oregon boundary dispute; and the adoption of "all proper neasures" includes, as the reader will perceive arbitration, as well as all other modes of settle In the only speech made on Thursday in the House In the only speech made on Thursday in the House of Representatives on the subject of the resolution, it and secure; she has not felt a shadow of apprehenwas pronounced to be an instruction to the President to compromise; and this opinion, coming from a political friend of the President, may be regarded as a fair construction of the true nature and effect of the Resolution.

It is with a satisfaction which we hardly know how to express, that we are able to point the reader's attention to the fact that this expression of accordance with that of four-fifths of the independent and upright common-sense men of the country, received not only the vote of every Whig and of a very large majority of the Democratic members of each House, but also of more than three-fourths of the members of both Houses of Congress.

The Resolution, having thus happily passed both Houses in a shape as unexceptionable as it could well have taken, requires (being a Joint Resolution) sentiment which is, in our opinion, in undoubted

Houses in a shape as unexceptionable as it could well have taken, requires (being a Joint Resolution) to be placed before the President of the United States for his approbation and signature; which will, of course, be done without delay.

Arrival of Whalers.—The New Bedford Mercury of Wednesday announces the arrival, within two days, of eleven whale-ships, viz: Four at New Bedford, two at Stonington, one at New London, and one at Greenport, to the young trees at Long Island, above referred to, many of the leaves were twenty-two to twenty-three inches to, many of the leaves, unlike the Ailanthus, and most other of our large trees, are entire, thus affording the utmost other of our large trees, are entire, thus affording the utmost other of our large trees, are entire, thus affording the utmost of the order of the course of the cour

one at Bristol, one at New London, and one at Greenport all from the Pacific ocean.

The Mississippi was rising slowly at St. Louis on Saturday 1th instant, with 12 feet water in the channel to Cairo.

MEXICO.

By late arrivals from Havana, both at Philadel phia and Baltimore, we have reports that SANTA Anna had been sent for to return to Mexico, and was immediately to take his departure for Vera Cruz.

tails, in the several newspapers of the day. On the present occasion I will give you my opinion, One letter, received at Philadelphia and dated at Havana on the 8th instant, says:

accompanied with two or three very short extracts from the Tings, which, as I think, support that opinion. While I believe the British Government are anxious to prove the peace of the country, I now fear they are determined to enforce, at all haz-"A British steamer from Vera Cruz arrived last night. Mr. SLIBELL and the American Consul at Vera Cruz had left. Messrs. ALMONTE and ZANGRONIS came up as passenards, what they assume as their rights, without comards, what they assume as their rights, without compromise. I hope I may be mistaken; but apprehend I am not. On this point I will only add, I have changed my opinion as to the aspect of our foreign affairs, because I think there is a change on the British side, and that change, in part, has been produced by the gasconade of persons supposed, erroneously I trust, to represent the feelings and pers, and it is said SANTA ANNA will soon return Another letter, received at Baltimore, of the same date, savs :

"The Mexican steamer arrived here last evening. Gen. ALMONTE came passenger in the steamer, and immediately

on landing went to SANTA ANNA, with whom he was closeted for several hours. I understand they are on the eve of an other revolution in Mexico in favor of Santa Anna, and that ne will leave for Vera Cruz in the steamer of this evening." Though the foregoing reports do not correspond with the tenor of a letter transferred to our colo from the "Union" on Saturday, yet their probability is sustained by verbal intelligence brought by passengers who left Vera Cruz at noon of the 3d instant, and reached New Orleans on the 11th. They state that a revolution against PAREDES and the Monarchical party, sustained by the Republicans and the friends of SANTA ANNA, was on the point of breaking out at Vera Cruz, with every prospect of success-indeed, it was expected that

FROM CHINA.

tained until the city is opened, and that a despatch

from Sir John Davis to Keying, the Chinese Com-

things changed for the worse, in consequence of deaths and feuds and wars among the chiefs. Rab-

enough for slaves, but freemen will scorn them.

her rulers to place her in the wrong.

[Louisville Journal.

the Rio del Norte and the whole region watered by

eastern tributaries of that river, is, and ever has

been, just as much Mexican territory, so far as it is

not possessed by the aboriginal savages, as Vera Cruz or Jalapa. Now the ostensible purpose of

sending all our disposable force to Corpus Christi

was the protection of Texas from apprehended. Mexican invasion, and for this purpose that position was well chosen. Texas has remained unmolested

sion from the hour Gen. Taylor landed his troops at

Corpus Christi, nor has she had a pretext for fear.

Not for her sake, therefore-certainly not to afford

her increased protection or security-is our army

narched down to the great Mexican river, far from

resources or reinforcements, in the very heart of

Mexican nationality and military power.

[New York Tribune.

ACCLIMATION OF EXOTIC TREES, &c.

The Paulounia Imperialis may be ranked as the

least injury whatever. It was first introduced by Messrs. Prince, of Flushing, Long Island.

GEORGE TOMPKINS, Esq., late one of the Judges

Supreme Court of Missouri, died on the 5th instant, from attack of apoplexy, at his residence near Jefferson City.

missioner, gave him notice of this det

Government and its functionaries, but to the paper. It quotes from the Washington Union among other passages, the following sequence: the explosion would take place on the afternoon of the day on which they left. It is further stated, on "England has been made to feel, by the stand taken by he same authority, that the Government troops at Vera Cruz had been seduced by the revolutionists, so that they would not act against them, and that On this sentence the Times remarks : "It is un-

necessary to point out, to any human being in this country capable of reading these lines, the total delusion, the perverse misconception, and the fatal consequences contained in these expressions of the Washington Union." SANTA ANNA was daily expected from Havana. The latest overland mail to England brings advices from Canton to January 31, ten days later And, agvin, the Times says: "The President of the United States must either make concesthan the sailing of the Rainbow, which arrived last

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE

The steamer Unicorn has arrived. The news

she brings, such as it is, you will find, in all its de

sentiments of this Government.

You will notice that there has been some con-

versation in the House of Lords in relation to Ore-gon. The remarks of the Minister were, in a high degree, respectful and courteous, but firm and ap-

parently determined.

That the London Times, in a great degree, on

American affairs, speaks the language of the Min-istry, I have no doubt; but, whether it does or does

not, it must be admitted that it has sources of in formation open to but few. It is managed great talent, and well understands the feeling

British people. In commenting on the British people. In commenting on the present state of American affairs, it refers not only to our

NEW YORK, APRIL 18, 1846

sions, perfectly reasonable in themselves, but perfeetly inconsistent with all his declarations, or he must run all the risk of plunging the country into a contest, which he has pretended to avoid, but which he alone may render inevitable."
'The Times and other British papers are filled

with similar sentiments; some of them expressed in much stronger language. Private letters represent the people as much excited, and quite as affairs, as presented by the news of the steamer Letters from Fernando Po, of November 9, have

Unicorn. It is proper that I should add what ap THE PROPOSED GOVERNMENT BANK.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

That the Subtreasury contains in itself the germ of a Government Bank no one need doubt who wil consider for a moment the main features of that system. Intimations are already given of this; and when the measure shall have once received the sanction of Congress, such intimations will appear more frequently, and with less disguise.

"The drafts of the Secretary of the Treasury

upon the customs here," says the New York Morning News, "would be a description of paper that would be eagerly caught up into exchange circulation, in their brief and rapid passage from their issue to their point of collec amount equal to twenty millions of dollars would be easily held in suspension by the internal ex-

The pressure which must be brought upon the noney market by the introduction of the Su As a freeman, a lover of truth, and a scorner of sury, the premonitions of which are already ap-parent, will afford a pretext, and perhaps a justification, for the admission of Government drafts into circulation. The banks will be forced to restrict the head of our Government claim territory that evidently belongs to another nation, we must sustain them or be silent; if they incur the imminent risk of a long and terrible war, by refusing in their negreat distress. What mode of relief so natural, so in the absence of no fewer than thirty-five members of the House, being thirty-one members more than the number of absences when the original Resolutions passed the House.

On Monday, the amendments of the House came

question involving peace or war to arbitration—the of the Subtreasury design it merely as a receptasision, insisted on its own amendments, and asked settling national difficulties—we must sustain them chests and stone vaults; that the disbursements and or be silent. Such principles of action may do well transfers of the public money are to be made in coin alone, with its repeated countings and trans-"Our country, right or wrong," is, when properly understood, a good maxim in time of war. A soldier should fight for his country's flag without stopping to investigate the cause of the quarrel.

The New York Evening Post, another Administration organ, has the following:

But, most certainly, when we are at peace with the "Again, it is contemplated to establish branches of the whole world, it is the duty of every man to do all United States Mint here and at St. Louis. It is generally in his power towards keeping his country in the admitted that this ought to be done; the proper time for doright, and to denounce and oppose every effort of her rulers to place her in the wrong. with the mint. Not a dollar of the money placed in its charge has been lost. It is the safest of all places of special Can any man imagine for what purpose, in the deposite. Let the masses of coin which it would be necesinscrutable wisdom of our Executive, our Army of Occupation has been ordered down from Corpus mint here, and the certificates of the mint taken, the trans-Christi to the Rio del Norte? Its former station was on the extreme verge of what might be colorafer of which would transfer the money to the custom-he bly denominated Texan territory; its advance has or to the public creditor, or to any body else. If a branch of the mint were established here, those who talk of the inconvenience of carts and wheelbarrows trundling specie about the city would be deprived of their favorite topic.

The establishment of a branch mint will not be ecessary for the issue of the sort of paper here spoken of. Every receiver-general, every at an important port, may give occasion for issues of paper representing specie. Twenty millions, it is thought, might be held in suspension. More than that-much more. Unless we are to come down to the hard money standard of prices and values, the sum of twenty millions would go but a short way in supplying the deficiency caused by the contracted issues of the banks.

PUBLIC DEBT OF TEXAS .- The House of Representatives of Texas have appointed a committee to inquire into the expediency of ceding to the Government of the United States the public lands of Texas for a just equivalent, for the purpose of providing means to liquidate the public debt of the State; and to take into consideration the propriety of classifying and defining the public debt, and of

appointing a board to ascertain and allot the same.

A bill has also been introduced into the Senate

"for the liquidation and adjustment of the public
debt." The bill proposes the appointment by the
Governor and Senate of three commissioners to act upon the claims, at Austin, commencing on the 1st June next, and thereafter on the first of every alternate month, with the powers of a court of law and equity, and whose decision is to have the effect of a judgment. The right of appeal is also to be allowed from their decision.

RIGHT OF WAY .- The bill granting the right of way through Pennsylvania to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has passed the Legislature of that State, after a protracte exciting debate. If, however, a subscription of \$3,000,000 be made to the Central Railroad, from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, before the 30th of June, 1847, and one million of be paid in, this bill is declared to be null and void.

A European company have purchased about three hu nousand acres of land in Hamilton, Bradley, and Polk counies, Tennessee. It is intended to settle a large number of foreign emigrants on this tract of country, and direct their laors chiefly to wool-growing and manual